

The Caledonian Mercury.

Edinburgh, Tuesday, October 7, 1746.

From Wye's Letter, London, Oct. 2.

Since our last arrived a Holland Mail.

BY which we are advised from Vienna, Sept. 26. that Orders have been sent to the Generals in Italy to conform entirely to the King of Sardinia, with regard to the Invasion projected against France.

From Turin, that they wait impatiently there for the News of his Sardinian Majesty's having made an Invasion into Provence by passing the Var.

According to Letters from Geneva, the Austrians and Piedmontese have made themselves Masters of Nice, and were pushing on to Provence with all imaginable Diligence.

Our Merchants have Advice of the Britannia Privateer, Capt. Denton, having taken a rich Ship from Martinico, but in carrying her into Port, she founder'd near the Colony of Georgia, and the greatest part of the Crew were drowned.

'Tis intimated that both Armies in Flanders are by Consent entering into Winter Quarters.

From the London Evening Post, Oct. 2.

Geneva, Sept. 23. The French seem to be more and more apprehensive of an Invasion on the Side of Provence and Dauphiny, and it is given out, that in order to stop the Progress of the Conquerors, Orders have been given to a Body of 45,000 Men to march immediately from Alsace to Lyons, and that Barracks are actually preparing there to lodge these Troops during the Winter; though it is generally believed, that France has not near that Number of Forces in Alsace, including Garri-sons.

Paris, Sept. 30. Since the Arrival of a Courier from the Bishop of Rennes, our Ambassador at Madrid, another has been dispatched from Versailles to Breda, with more precise Instructions for the Marquis de Puyzieux, relating to the Affairs of Spain. The Courier from Madrid has confirmed the News which the Court received a few Days before, viz. That his Catholic Majesty, far from losing Sight of an Establishment for the Infant Don Philip, is resolved to insist upon this Article in particular at the Negotiations for a general Peace. The Duke d'Huescar, the Spanish Ambassador here, has made a Declaration conformable to what is said above.

A Courier arrived a few Days since at Versailles, dispatched by the Way of Geneva; but the Publick is as yet ignorant of the News he has brought, so that it is needless to set down all the Conjectures formed on this Occasion.

We talk more than ever of the Dauphin's Marriage:

Some destine for him a Princess of Piedmont, and others cast their Eyes on a Princess of Saxony. However it be, it is observed that a good Harmony between our Court and the King of Poland Elector of Saxony grows stronger every Day.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer in the Army of the Allies, dated Heerderen, Oct. 1.

Upon our repassing the Meuse and marching towards Liege, we made no Doubt that the Enemy would have given us Battle, and accordingly we made all the Dispositions requisite for that Purpose. But upon our Approach to their Camp we soon saw our Mistake; their Right, cover'd by uneven Ground, sprinkled with Redoubts and Batteries, and by the Village of Brieg, fortified in such a Manner as does Honour to their Engineers, with a strong Battery of three Faces fronting the Road: The Centre and Left have before them Marshes and Swamps, utterly impassable, in Sight of a more numerous Army; and besides, they had strongly retrench'd the Village of Hosfeldt, so that there remained no Hopes of coming at them but by uncovering their Posts by Degrees. This has been our Business for some Days, and with this View the Prince de Waldeck pass'd the Jaar, and with a Corps of Hussars under the young Count Esterhazy, swept all the Eminences effectually that lie before us. This very Day Prince Berkenfeldt (as gallant an Officer as ever serv'd) is to make a Motion on our Right, and if he succeeds, it may very probably make Way for something worth writing, I mean a general and decisive Engagement, which would much sooner settle Preliminaries than the famous Conferences at Breda, from which we do not expect much Good here.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

Letters from Vienna say, that the Court has resolv'd to make the Republick of Genoa reimburse all the Expences which both the Empress and the King of Sardinia have been at for two Years past in Italy, because the Continuance of the War, during that Time, has been all owing to the Accession of the Republick as an Auxiliary to the three Crowns.

The same Letters tells us, that the Empress has made no other Alteration in the Articles agreed on with Count de Botta, except to excuse the Doge from the mortifying Task of making his Submission at Vienna in Person; and for this Indulgence alone the Republick pays a Million of Florins.

According to the last Advices from the King of Sardinia's Head Quarters, it appears, that the ten Battalions he demanded from the Marquess de Botta were immediately sent him, under the Command of General Gorani, without any of those Disputes or Conditions of which Mention is made in some of the Dutch Papers; and the Van-Guard of the Sardinian Army miss'd the



taking of the Infant Don Philip, when he withdrew from Savona, but by four-Hours.

They write from Brussels, of the 3d Instant, N. S. that the French are providing Magazines a Third larger than they did last Year; that they had sent several Engineers to Mons and Charleroy, to put those Places in a Posture of Defence; and that an Express had passed through that Place that Morning for the Marquis de Puyieux at Brera, with Dispatches of the last Importance.

It is now owned in Holland that Charleroy fell into the Hands of the French by Treachery, the Barriers and Posterns, after a Sally, not being sufficiently secured; but it is said that this reflects no Sort of Blame upon the Governor; since it cannot be supposed that these Matters fell under his Cognizance, or that he could help those People's being bribed to whose Care they properly belonged, which, to many People, however, appears a very strange Story, and renders them the more curious to hear what will be said about Namur.

Yesterday Mr. Villers, his Majesty's late Minister at the Court of Berlin, arrived here from Holland.

And the same Day an Express arrived from Lord Sandwich, as did another from the Army.

It seems at last to be very probable that the Armies in the Bishoprick of Liege will retire by Consent into Winter Quarters, without coming to an Action; and their suddenly sinking into Inactivity, from a State of brisk Hostilities, looks as if something was already agreed upon to that Effect.

On Tuesday both Houses of Parliament met at Westminster, pursuant to their last Prorogation, and by Virtue of a Commission signed by his Majesty, directed to the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Cholmondeley, the Lord Viscount Torrington, and others, were further prorogued to Tuesday the 18th Day of November next.

From the St. James's Evening Post, Oct. 2.

Hague, Sept. 20. The last Letters from Genoa are dated Sept. the 15th; at which time there were several English Men of War in the Harbour, the Port was entirely free and open as usual, and Business carried on in the City without the least Disturbance from the Austrian Troops, who were quartered in the Suburbs, and paid in ready Money for whatever Necessaries they wanted, the Marquis de Botta having declared, that as the Tradesmen had no Share in the War, so they should not suffer by the War.

Milan, Sept. 7. General Pallavicini, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Empress in Lombardy, has, it is said, signified to the Marquis de Carail, Governor of Placentia for the King of Sardinia, not to intermeddle in the Affairs of Government, but to leave that to the Management of an Austrian Minister. Upon the King of Sardinia's Approach to Savona, the Deputies of the Burghers met him, in order to present him with the Keys of the Town; but he asked them, *If they had brought those of the Castle likewise?* and upon their answering, *That they were only sent on the Part of the Magistrates,* his Majesty sent them back, telling them, *That he looked upon the Town and Castle as inseparable.* After which he took

his Quarters in the Suburbs. The Governor and the Garrison of the Citadel are seen every Day to walk quietly upon the Ramparts without attempting to fire upon the Piedmontese, who go very near the Pallisadoes. There are 114 Cannon and 18 Mortars in the Castle.

From the General Quarters of St. Pierre d'Arena, Sept. 9.

The Marquis de Botta is preparing to advance with 30,000 Imperial Troops into the County of Nice, as soon as the King of Sardinia has finished his Dispositions, so as to be able to act in concert with him. As this Enterprize is to be favoured by the English Men of War which are cruising upon the Coast of Genoa, Admiral Townshend has been here to confer with the Marquis de Botta. The Senate of Genoa has remitted to that General, pursuant to the Capitulation, a List of all the Sums deposited by private Persons in the Bank of St. Georges: All those which belonged to the Subjects of France and Spain are seized, but the Funds belonging to other Nations are untouched.

Dusseldorp, Sept. 23. According to the last Advices from Italy, there has been some Disagreement between the King of Sardinia and the Marquis de Botta, concerning the Surrender of the Citadel of Savona, the Commandant of which refused to surrender to the Piedmontese, tho' he offered to surrender to the Imperialists. It is added, that some Conferences had been held upon this Subject, at which Mr. de Villette, the British Minister, assisted; and that the Affair was decided to their mutual Satisfaction.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

We hear that the Smugglers in the County of Kent have threatened to murder some Justices of the Peace, and pull down their Houses, for granting Warrants to apprehend them, which had occasioned some of them to put themselves out of the Commission of the Peace.

We are informed, that just before Admiral Lestock departed from Plymouth, he ordered all the Pilots, and Fishermen of that Place on board him, who were well acquainted with the Coast of France.

The Charming Polly, Capt. Campbell, from Jamaica, was taken by the *Eclair* of Bayonne, Debezen, of 24 Guns, and 300 Men, and was carried into St. Andero, as has been mentioned; but is ordered to Bayonne.

The Fox Privateer, Capt. Combes, of Bristol, is taken by four French Men of War, and carried into Rochelle.

The Blackwater, Butler, from Lisbon to Carolina, is taken by the French, and carried into San Domingo.

The Privateer commanded by Capt Griffith of Newport Rhode Island, has taken two French Prizes, said to be of Value, and carried them to New Providence.

The Hooper Frigate, for New-England from the Western Islands, is taken by a French Ship, and carried into Martinico.

The Success, Waters, from Cork for Barbados, was taken by a French Privateer, and ransomed for 1500 l. and the Commander is carried as an Hostage into St. Malo's.

The HISTORY of EUROPE,

From the WESTMINSTER JOURNAL.

Little of the News that we receive from any other Quarter but that from Italy is worthy of Notice, but from thence every fresh Article contributes to magnify the

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Triumph of the Combined Army, and the Distress of the poor Genoese.

Besides the Articles before mentioned, the Senate are bound to put up the Picture of the Empreiss-Queen in their Hall of State: to take down their own Arms from all the publick Buildings, and put up that of her Majesty in its Place; and not to assemble in deliberation, but in Presence of an Imperial Minister. And what makes it the more mortifying to the Nobility is, that their own common People, who were always averse to the War, take the Liberty, under the Austrian Protection, to insult their Superiors.

Letters from Vienna assure us, that Orders have been sent to the Imperial Generals in Italy to conform in all Things to the Will of his Sardinian Majesty. As such an Order must be productive of the greatest Harmony, there is Room to expect the utmost Success in consequence of it.

If we believe the Letters from Paris, the Court of Madrid is again like to be fixed in the System of that of Versailles.

The Dutch pretend, that of between 7 and 8000 Men that were in Garrison at Namur, when the Siege began, not 4000 were made Prisoners of War when the Castle capitulated, some hundreds having been killed or wounded, and above 2000 having made their Escape during the Siege.

The Austrian Hussars commit great Ravages in the Neighbourhood of Louvain, Brussels, Mechlin and Antwerp: But as to the main Armies, they seem to be grown quite inactive, though they remain still in their former Situation. This Inactivity gives the Generals an Opportunity of regaling themselves, as they have lately done in an elegant Manner at Maelricht. In both Armies there is a Talk of going into Winter Quarters, and the Allies seem to have fixed the Middle of the present Month for the Time of their Separation.

By that Time, according to the Accounts we have of their Motions, some at least of the Bavarian Reinforcements will probably come up. This is all the Service we can expect from them in the present Year, after so much Pains has been taken to get them into our Pay.— But, if nothing should be done at Breda, our Negotiators will doubtless tell us they will be in Readiness against the next Campaign.

The Troops of General Houghton's Division, which have been so long landed at Williamstadt, may also have the Satisfaction of quartering, though they had not that of acting among their Countrymen.

As to the French, they may be very well content with their Summer's Work on that Side having left scarce any Thing to do in another.

L O N D O N, Oct. 2

Commodore Townshend had the Honour to dine with the King of Sardinia in his Camp near Savona, after which, his Majesty visited every Ship of the British Squadron, expressed great Satisfaction at the Sight, and left for the Sailors upwards of two Hundred Guineas.

According to the last Letters from Geneva, the French and Spaniards flying out of Italy, are in a most miserable Condition; they tell us particularly, that Count Maillebois, Son to the Marshal, concludes an Epistle to a Friend of

his, thus: 'At length we are out of the Smell of Austrian Gunpowder, and the pernicious Air of the Po, alike destructive to French Constitutions. My Baggage at the Close of this cursed Campaign, amounts to six Shirts and two Handkerchiefs.'

It is generally thought, that the great Body of Forces under the Command of General Sinclair, will make a Descent upon the Coasts of France about the same Time that the Austrians and Piedmontese enter Dauphiny by Land; and 'tis believed that the Fleet under the Command of Admiral Lestock, will attend the Motions of the Armies in the same Manner that the English Fleet under Sir Cloudesly Shovel did, during the Siege of Toulon.

Last Monday began at the Horse Guards, Whitehall, before a Board of General Officers, an Enquiry into the Conduct of Major-General Oglethorpe, at the Skirmish of Clifton, when the Rebels were pursued to Carlisle by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland.

On Thursday se'night there was a numerous Court at Kensington, at which were present the Duke of Newcastle, the Earl of Harrington, and several of the Foreign Ministers, and great Satisfaction was expressed there at the gallant Behaviour of the Dutch.

On Friday se'night two Expresses arrived from the King of Sardinia, which 'tis said, brought some Dispatches of great importance.

Bank Stock 135. India Stock 183 1 half South Sea Stock 106.

EDINBURGH, October 7.

We learn from Newcastle, that on Monday Sept. 29. the Court sat at the Castle of York for the Trial of the Rebel Prisoners. Present Sir Thomas Burnet, Sir Thomas Denison, Dr. Baker, Dr. Sterne, Dr. Braithwait, and Mr. Francis Wood.

Alan Macdougall was sworn Interpreter, and then the following Prisoners were arraigned, viz.

Sir David Murray, Bart. George Hamilton (a Captain in the Rebel Service, and taken in the Skirmish at Clifton) Charles Robinson, James Macaulay, John Macgregor, William Grosby, William Hunter, Gilbert Barclay, Peter Campbell, William Conolly, John Geddes, John Walker, John Ballantine, Matthew Matthew, William Barclay, Daniel Duff, James Main, Alexander Steel, Robert Stuart, Benjamin Masen, William Stephens, Alexander Nichols, Archibald Paton, Nicholas Car, John Barnaghy, James Macleuchlan, William Grant, Duncan Stuart, David Roe, Alexander Scot, William Scot, John Endsworth, Simon Mackenzie, James Sparkes, Daniel Fraser, John Maclean, Charles Webster, Michael Brady, William Dempsey, Edward Clavering, George Boyle, William Hay, William Farrier, George Mills, Peter Hay, Alexander Maclean, John Scot, Angus Campbell, John Beaton, James Crichton, John Cruikshanks, James Thompson, John Duncan, Peter Macdonald, Angus Macdonald, John Flint, Alexander Goodbrand, Thomas Macgennis, Charles Gordon, Archibald Kennedy, John Lang, David Ogilvie, John Porteous, Alexander Parker, John Macqueen, James Reid, William Smith, David Webster, David Wilkie, James Webster, John James Jellans, and Lewis Foure, pleaded

Not Guilty. The two last being Frenchmen, Sir Thomas Burnet very candidly explained to them, in their own Language, the Nature of an Indictment; and advised them, if they had any thing to say in their Defence, to plead *Not Guilty*, and then what they had to offer would be heard in its due Place. James Wishart and John Bartlet pleaded *Guilty*, and then the Court adjourned to Thursday Morning, 9 o'Clock.

Yesterday the Honourable Sheriffs, in consequence of their former Adjournment, met at three o'clock in the Afternoon, and sentenced William and Mary Johnstons to be hanged in the Grass-market on the 12th Day of November next, and Walter Stewart and Jean Richardson on the 3d of December in the same Place.

From the GLASGOW JOURNAL, Oct. 6.

Extract of a Letter from Inverary, Sept. 30.

The News I gave you in my last, we had from Barra, from Uist, from Mull, and from Appin, and yet the Matter comes out quite otherwise: But this is a visionary Time; and Mens Hopes or Fears help on the Delusion. What we now find to be the Truth is, That on the 6th inst. two French Ships of Force came to Anchor at Loch-nanua, and next Day four Gentlemen landed to enquire for some of the Chiefs of the Rebels, and employed Hugh Macdonald in Keppoch to go in quest of them, and then returned to their Ships. On the 8th they landed again, Hugh having brought Barraisdale and his Son to them. The Gentlemen desired to have Guides to Dr. Cameron, Lochiel's Brother, which they got, and were no more heard of for several Days. In the mean time, young Clanronald, Lochgary, Macdonald of Glenalladel, Macdonald of Dalcla, and his two Brothers, the Second Barraisdale and his Son, and some say Stuart of Ardsheil, and four Gentlemen from Appin, went on board. On the 17th, Macdonald of Keppoch, with one Arm, and lame of a Leg, went on board, with three other Gentlemen said to be from the Low Country.

On the 19th came the young Pretender, in a bad State of Health, dressed in a Short Coat of Black Freeze, Trews and Philibeg over them, with a Grey Plaid, and along with him Lochiel, Dr. Cameron, and Lodovick Cameron, Macpherson of Cluny, with the four Gentlemen who had landed before, with 10 or 12 Persons more. It is said besides the above named Persons, they have carried off about 100 common Men. They sailed on the 20th, and were seen that Evening between the Isles of Coll and Muck. They did not land any Force, or commit any Hostilities. The Gentlemen, as well as Commons, were frequently seen to weep, though they boasted of being back soon with an invincible Force.

P. S. They gave out, that two sixty Gun Ships were cruising about Uist, who were to convoy them to France.

Leith, Sept. 7. Arrived the Providence of Anstruther, Loch, from Borrostownness with Clapboard, Mahogany, Plank, Logwood and Coals.

Sailed the Margareta of Open-Road, Lant, and the Anna Dorothea of Arundale, Jermenson, both in Ballast; also the Prince Charles of Frasersburgh, Brown, for North-Bergen with sundry Kinds of Dutch Goods which had been detained here in the Custom-house for a considerable Time.

On Saturday and Yesterday a great Number of Tent Poles and Tents, old Arms and Chests of ditto, were shipped on board the Concord of Whitby, Chapman, for London.

ADVERTISEMENT S.

To be SOLD by publick Roup upon Thursday next the 9th instant, in Skinners Close, the third Turnpike and third Door on the Right Hand.

A Parcel of TABLE LINNEN, DAMASK and DINNER of several Sorts. The Roup is to begin at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon, and to continue till all be sold off.

¶ The Professors of MEDICINE in the University of EDINBURGH will begin their usual Courses on Wednesday the 29th instant, at the Places and Hours as formerly.

To be presently SETT jointly or separately for a Term of Years.

TWO FARMS belonging to his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, lying at East-park (alias Smeton) in the Parish of Mulleburgh.

The arable Land to be entred to, at Martinmas next, the Grass and Dwelling-houses at Whitsunday 1747.

¶ That upon Friday next the 10th of October, the WHOLE FISHINGS upon the Water of TAY, belonging to the Right Hon. the Earl of Kinnoul, will be set in Tack, by way of publick Roup, within the Coffee-house of Perth, for three or seven Years, in the Option of the Tacksmen. The Articles and Conditions of the Roup to be seen at the Town clerk's Office in Perth.

To be exposed to Sale, by way of publick voluntary Roup, upon Monday the 10th Day of November next, between the Hours of 3 and 4 Afternoon, within the Laigh Coffee-house, Edinburgh.

The Lands of TODSHAUGH, holding of the Crown, and lying within the Parish of Kirkliston and Shire of Linlithgow, consisting of about Fifty Acres of Ground, pleasantly situated on the Water of Almond; and on which Lands there is a very convenient new finished House, with a good Garden and Dovecote. The Rental, Progress of Writs and Conditions of Roup, to be seen in the Hands of Robert Dalrymple Writer to the Signet, and Charles Brown Writer in Edinburgh.

And upon Friday the 10th Day of October inst. there is to be exposed to Sale, by way of Roup, within the House of Todshaugh, the FURNITURE of all Kinds therein.—The Roup to begin at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon.

EDINBURGH: Printed for THOMAS RUDDIMAN and COMPANY, and sold at the Printing-house in the Parliament-close; where *Advertisements* and *Subscriptions* are taken in.